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ALBANIA -- RESOURCES AND TRADE

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Page

I. SUMMARY OF DEVELOPED RESOURCES
A. General 1
B. Commerce 1
C. Finance 1
D. Fuel 1
E. Metallic Minerals 1
F. Construction Materials 2
G. Manufacturing 2
H. Agriculture 2
I. Fishing 3

II. COMMERCE

III. FINANCE
A. Currency 8
B. Banking System 9

IV. INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
A. General 11
B. Raw Materials and Fuels 11
1. Petroleum 11
2. Oil Stocks and Storage Facilities 11
3. Metallic Minerals 15
4. Construction Materials 15
5. Other Exploited Minerals 18
6. Wood 18
7. Textile Raw Materials 18
C. Manufacturing Plants 19

V. FOOD RESOURCES
A. Agriculture 20
1. General Characteristics 20
2. Production 21
B. Fishing Industry 24
C. Food Processing 24
D. Food Consumption 24
E. Special Problems 26
1. Expansion of Tilled Land 26
2. Improvement of Agricultural Methods 26
3. Transportation 26

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ALBANIA - RESOURCES AND TRADE

I. SUMMARY OF DEVELOPED RESOURCES

A. General

Albania's economic resources are among the least developed in Europe. Agriculture, the principal activity, is primitive and does not provide enough food for domestic needs. Of a number of potentially important mineral raw materials only petroleum, chromium, and copper have been exploited to the degree where they are important to the enemy's war economy. Industrially the country is still largely in the handicraft stage, and must import much of its processed goods. Commerce and finance have been increasingly dominated by Italy.

B. Commerce

Albania's small foreign trade has been completely dominated by Italy. Undoubtedly Italy has been requisitioning all of Albania's small surpluses which she normally exported before the war: natural asphalt, wood, skins, some foodstuffs, livestock, and wool. Important war materials -- crude oil, chrome ore, and probably copper ore -- have been increasingly exploited and shipped to Italy. On the other hand, Albania's normal imports of grain, textiles, and other manufactured goods have been largely or wholly cut off in wartime. As a result, food shortages are serious in the cities.

C. Finance

The basic unit of Albanian money is the franc, divided into five leks. The lek, commonly used for expressing ordinary sums, was worth about 6½ cents in United States money before the war. There is no current exchange rate, but it is known that the internal purchasing power of Albanian money has suffered a sharp decline. The rural population depends largely on barter.

The small banking system of Albania has for years been dominated by Italy, and the exploitation of the country's principal resources has been largely monopolized by a few Italian-financed development companies.

D. Fuel

Petroleum, found in the Devoll oil field and piped to Valona, is Albania's most important and best developed mineral resource, which has supplied Italy with one-sixth of her petroleum requirements and is the source of most of her aviation gasoline. There are sizeable storage facilities at both the oil field and Valona, and small ones elsewhere. Domestic refining is limited to a small topping plant at the field.

A few deposits of very poor-grade lignite supply a small domestic market. Most of the country's fuel is in the form of firewood and charcoal, of which there is a small export surplus.

E. Metallic Minerals

Albania possesses large deposits of chrome, iron, and copper ores, much of which is high grade and close to the surface. Their exploitation, however, has been on a small scale and irregular. Chrome ores, found in the less accessible

interior, have been mined in sufficient quantities to supply all of Italy's demand for the metal. Copper ores are mined in small quantities furnishing a fraction of Italian requirements, and iron is apparently exploited only as an incidental by-product of chrome or copper mining. Manganese ores occur also. Lack of modern transportation facilities, labor shortage, and interruption of supply lines by guerrillas have prevented Italy from exploiting Albanian minerals on a large scale. Almost all ores have been sent to Italy for smelting and refining.

F. Construction Materials

Albania has a variety of raw materials for construction but they are little exploited. Limestone, sand, and gravel are widespread and readily available. Building stone and gypsum occur locally, but exploitation is limited. Small reserves of good timber exist in the interior, where they are very difficult of access. Well-developed natural asphalt deposits near Valona provide ample road-surfacing material.

G. Manufacturing

Domestic manufactures are very limited, and largely produced by homecraft methods rather than by commercial establishments. All machinery and petroleum products, and about half the textile requirements, must be imported.

H. Agriculture

Although most of the population of Albania is engaged in agriculture, its agricultural economy is the most primitive in Europe. Two-thirds of the land is devoted to woodland and permanent pasture, and only 6 percent is tilled. Sheep and goats are raised throughout the country, and provide the principal source of meat and livestock products. Cattle rank third in importance and horses, donkeys, mules, and buffalo are relatively few in number.

The principal cultivated areas are in the coastal lowland, in the lower valleys of the major rivers, and in a series of upland basins about Korca, near the southeastern border. Methods of cultivation are primitive and crop yields vary greatly from year to year. Corn is the chief crop, produced wherever land is cultivated. Wheat production is centered in the Korca Basin and in the valleys and coastal plain of Berat and Gjinokastre. Total output of other grains is small and varies widely, and Albania must usually import corn, wheat, and rice to supplement the food supply of the urban population. Vegetables, potatoes, citrus and other fruit, olives, sugar beets, and tobacco are produced in small quantities and largely or wholly consumed by the local population. Little is exported or imported.

Except for small flour mills in the larger towns, there are few commercial food-processing establishments in Albania. Most of the population is self-sufficient, consuming its own local produce and processing its own food.

The diet on which the population has been subsisting is generally inadequate. In the event of occupation, it would be necessary to supply grain and sugar to the native population, particularly city-dwellers and people of the mountain prefectures.

The only surpluses available for the occupying forces would be small quantities of beans, olives, eggs, and fresh fish.

I. Fishing

The fishing industry adds little to the Albanian food supply. Adriatic fisheries are a monopoly of Italian fishermen, based on near-by Italian ports, to which the catch goes. Some fishing is carried on by Albanians on the larger inland lakes, rivers, and lagoons.

II. Commerce

Albanian trade has always been extremely small. In 1938 exports totalled less than 10 million francs ($3,200,000) and imports less than 23 million francs ($7,600,000). The volume and value of imports have persistently exceeded that of exports. In wartime, however, since imports have probably been cut off, the usual balance of trade no longer prevails.

For years Italy has dominated Albanian foreign trade. Even before the war, roughly three-fourths of Albania's exports went to Italy, though only one-fourth to one-third of Albania's imports came from Italy (Table 1). Little is known about Albania's foreign trade since the Italian invasion in 1939, except that it is now completely under Italy's control. Italy has always been exempt from foreign-exchange restrictions applied by Albania to other countries; customs barriers between the two countries have now been abolished.

It can be assumed that through requisitioning Italy has been receiving all the materials normally exported by Albania before the war: small amounts of bitumen (natural asphalt), wood, beans, skins, cheese, eggs, livestock (mostly goats), olives, raw wool, and fresh fish (Table 2A). More important, however, Italy has been receiving increased quantities of materials strategic to her own military effort, estimated at 244,000 m.t. of crude petroleum (1942), 25,000 to 60,000 m.t. of chrome ore, and probably several thousand tons of copper ore.

Normally Albania has had to import not only manufactured goods, but considerable quantities of grain (Table 2B). In pre-war years, Albania imported maize (corn) from Yugoslavia and wheat from Rumania and Yugoslavia. The amounts imported varied, depending on the size of the domestic harvest. In some years there has even been a small exportable surplus of maize and wheat. Albania has also imported petroleum products from Rumania; building materials, machinery, and textiles from various countries; sugar from Czechoslovakia; and rice from Egypt and India. Gun powder, dynamite, and other explosives were imported and distributed under government control. So far as is known, no building materials were imported for fortifications.

During wartime, Albania has undoubtedly received neither textiles nor machinery, even from Germany or Italy. Grain imports from Yugoslavia and Rumania have probably been largely diverted to Italy and Germany, leaving the Albanian urban population in serious need of food.

Table 1.

ALBANIAN FOREIGN TRADE, BY COUNTRY, 1938

(Value in dollars)[a/]

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS		BALANCE
	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	
Italy	2742,400	36.5	219,200	68.4	- 1672
Yugoslavia	828,300	11.0	23,400	.7	- 2447
Rumania	753,300	10.0	-	-	- 2290
Germany	413,200	5.5	6,300	0.2	- 1237
Bulgaria	329,000	4.4	-	-	- 1000
Czechoslavakia	295,700	3.9	84,600	2.6	- 642
Greece	242,400	3.2	471,700	14.7	+ 697
Belgium	229,900	3.0	1,700	.1	- 694
France	201,700	2.7	27,300	.9	- 530
Hungary	99,300	1.3	-	-	- 301
Austria	40,100	0.5	-	-	- 122
Switzerland	30,600	0.4	5,900	.2	- 75
Turkey	28,300	0.4	-	-	- 80
United States	444,100	5.9	143,400	4.5	
United Kingdom	257,200	3.4	76,000	2.4	- 551
India	108,900	1.4	-	-	- 331
Brazil	74,000	1.0	-	-	- 225
Egypt	61,200	0.8	7,600	.2	- 163
Japan	262,500	3.5	-	-	798
Other	117,100	1.4	166,800	5.1	+ 151
TOTAL	7559,000	100	3200,000	100	- 13230

a/ Dollar values have been computed on the basis of the 1938 exchange rate: 3.06 Albanian francs per dollar.

TABLE 2A. ALBANIAN EXPORTS, BY COMMODITY, 1938

	VALUE (in dollars) a/	PERCENT	METRIC TONS
Agricultural Products			
Animal			
Horses	84,500	2.6	2400 b/
Cattle	53,600	1.7	2700 b/
Pigs	4,300	.1	300 b/
Goats	97,000	3.0	36500 b/
Mules	25,300	.8	600 b/
Butter	700	-	--
Cheese	272,400	8.5	700
Fish	47,000	1.5	300
Eggs	263,200	8.2	1200
Vegetable			
Beans	193,700	6.0	2600
Olives	179,300	5.6	2400
Cedrats	7,900	.2	30
Olive oil	300	-	--
Hay	4,600	.1	300
Skins	458,900	14.4	800
Wool, raw	105,900	3.3	200
Tobacco	71,100	2.2	200
Reed cane	69,400	2.2	1200
Wheat	22,000	.7	500
Barley	300	-	--
Minerals			
Petroleum, crude	692,400	21.6	105200
Bitumen	178,300	5.6	1200
Wood			
Firewood	59,200	1.8	25500
Building timber	100,000	3.1	8100 c/
Charcoal	67,100	2.1	4700
Other	148,700	4.7	6000
TOTAL	3,200,000	100	42500 b/ 8100 c/ 163800

a/ Dollar values have been computed on the basis of the 1938 exchange rate: 3.06 Albanian francs per dollar.

b/ Number of head.

c/ Cubic meters.

(35617)

TABLE 2B. ALBANIAN IMPORTS, BY COMMODITY, 1938

	VALUE (in dollars) a/	PERCENT	METRIC TONS
Agricultural Products			
Wheat	533,600	7.1	13100
Maize	536,200	7.1	18300
Rice	140,500	1.9	2700
Flour	8,600	.1	100
Other cereals	36,500	.5	400
Coffee	108,900	1.4	600
Sugar	199,300	2.6	4700
Other colonial products	50,700	.7	200
Vegetable oils	72,700	1.0	600
Beverages	66,800	.9	400
Rawhides	71,700	.9	230
Leather and manufactured leather	159,900	2.1	200
Textiles			
Wool	394,400	5.2	200
Cotton yarns	303,300	4.0	500
Cotton, other	1280,900	16.9	1700
Flax, hemp, jute, manufactured	53,000	.7	300
Apparel	55,900	.7	30
Metals and Minerals			
Oil	226,000	3.0	2300
Gasoline and kerosine	339,500	4.5	3500
Other mineral oils	189,500	2.5	3600
Iron	369,400	4.9	2700
Other metals	63,800	.8	100
Chemicals	246,400	3.3	
Colors and dyes	53,900	.8	900
Manufactures			
Wood	250,000	3.3	14300 c/
Paper	248,700	3.3	1800
Cement	12,200	.2	2000
Glass, Pottery	152,000	2.0	1500
Machinery	227,600	3.0	600
Vehicles	244,700	3.2	612 b/
Rubber, including manufactured goods	155,300	2.1	300
Other	702,600		
TOTAL	7559,000	100	14300 c/ 612 b/ 71800

a/ Dollar values have been computed on the basis of the 1938 exchange-rate: 3.06 Albanian francs per dollar.

b/ Number of units.

c/ Cubic meters.

III. FINANCE

A. Currency

The basic unit of the Albanian monetary system is the Albanian franc, subdivided into five leks of 20 grosh or quindar each. The pre-war value of the franc was about 33 cents in United States money; one lek was therefore worth 6½ cents.

No current valuation of the franc in terms of dollars exists, since at present there is no commerce between Albania and the United States. In 1939 the Italians pegged the Albanian franc at 6.25 lire per franc, roughly equivalent to the pre-war rate of $.33 per franc. 1/ At present, this rate undoubtedly overvalues Albanian currency. On the basis of the dollar value set on the Italian lire by AMG in Sicily, the franc would be worth only $.06. It has been recommended, however, that if Albania is occupied by the United Nations, the rate of $.20 per franc be established (approximately the old pre-1933 gold standard rate).

	US Dollar	Albanian Franc	Italian Lire
1926-33 Gold Standard	.20	1.00	
1933-39	.33	1.00	
1939 pegged rate	.33 1/	1.00	6.25
Sicilian rate	.06	1.00	6.25

The following units and amounts of money were in circulation on 31 December 1939: 2/

	Denomination	Approximate equivalent (in dollars)	Amount outstanding (in thousands of francs)	Approximate equivalent (in thousands of dollars) 3/
Bank notes (in francs)	100	33.33	8,093	2,698
	20	6.66	11,558	3,853
	5	1.66)		2,222
	1	.33)	6,665	
Coins (in leks)	10	.66)	2,491	830
	5	.33)		
	2	.13)		
	1	.06)	1,006	335
	½	.03)		
	¼	.01½)		
			29,813	9,938

1/ Computed at 19 lire per dollar

2/ Altough no reports are available, it is estimated that total money in circulation doubled in the two years following December 1939.

3/ Converted at the rate of 3 francs per dollar.

(35617)

Prices and other amounts of money are most generally expressed in terms of leks. The ¼-lek piece (tcherek) is presumably the smallest coin in recent use, although reference is found to copper coins of .05 and .10 leks. Gold coins in denominations of 10, 20, and 100 francs were minted in former years. The most popular bank note is the 20-franc note, or "Napoleon".

Both bank notes and coins are issued solely by the National Bank of Albania. Even before the war Albanian bank notes were printed at the engraving plant of the Bank of Italy, and coins were minted at Italian government mints. Following the invasion in 1939 a new series of notes bearing the insignia of the Fascist Party was issued to replace notes then in circulation. Although officially withdrawn from circulation, the old gold franc notes bearing King Zog's head are said to command a considerable premium over present-day franc notes.

Banking facilities are so limited that the use of checks and money orders is undeveloped.

The domestic purchasing value of the currency has decreased sharply during the war. While accurate data are not available, reports indicate that 1943 commodity prices are four to five times their pre-war level, while salaries and wages have increased only about 50 percent. Rationing of bread, requisitioning of agricultural products, extreme scarcity of consumer goods, and high taxes all combine to reduce the purchasing value of the Albanian franc to a small fraction of its pre-war value. However, the Albanian rural population (probably 90 percent of the total) normally uses currency very little, and has now turned more than ever to barter.

B. Banking System

The few banking institutions of Albania have for many years been fostered by and are now dominated by Italy. The National Bank of Albania (Banka Kombetare e Shquipnise), founded largely with Italian capital through Credito Italiano in 1926, is now completely under Italian control. Its Council of Administration has been located in Rome. Besides acting as the central bank of Albania, with sole right of issuing currency, this bank also engages in all types of banking business; since 1939 it has exercised a monopoly on foreign exchange transactions. In April 1940 the bank's assets were very limited: 109 million francs ($36 million). The bank's central office is at Tirana, and branches and agencies are maintained at Durazzo, Korca, Valona, Scutari, Berat, Elbasan, Sarandë, and Gjinokastrë. In 1941, branches were opened in Prizren, Priština, Kosovo, and Gostivar, towns of Yugoslavia that were annexed to Albania.

The Banco Nazionale del Lavoro, official bank of the Italian Fascist Party, maintains a branch at Tirana.

The Banco di Napoli, a subsidiary of one of the leading Italian commercial banks of the same name, maintains close ties with Albanian agriculture, having absorbed the Albanian Bank of Agriculture, which it had established jointly with the Albanian government in 1937. Before the

war the head office was in Tirana and there were fifteen branches throughout Albania. New branches have since been established in territories annexed by Albania and by Italy.

The economic development of Albania was for many years before the war financed directly through inter-government loans and indirectly through various specialized companies: Ente Industrie Attivita Agrarie (agriculture); Societa Italiana per le Foreste dell' Albania (forestry); and Azienda Petroli d'Albania (oil). Italian interests also secured concessions in the fisheries and mining industries.

Financial aid has to an increasing extent been rendered directly to the Albanian government by subsidy or loan, in return for economic concessions. Total indebtedness to Italy at the end of 1938 was 68,200,000 francs ($23,000,000), more than twice the annual national budget of Albania.

IV. INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

A. General

Albania has a considerable variety of industrial raw materials, of which oil, chrome, and probably copper have become increasingly valuable to Italian economy. Of these, only oil has been thoroughly exploited, whereas other natural resources could not be completely exploited by the Italians due to lack of modern means of transportation and inability to maintain effective order in the interior. The chrome ore can now be diverted by Germany, for whom it represents almost 15 percent of European Axis supply.

Manufacturing in Albania is largely of the homecraft type. Generally speaking, the peasants are self-sufficient in basic necessities such as textiles, furniture, soap, and the like. In addition there are repair shops, and a few small factories and shops producing cement, farm carts, textiles, soap, and simple metal products.

B. Raw Materials and Fuels

1. Petroleum. The only important source of petroleum in Italian-controlled territory, and the most important economic objective in Albania, is the Devoll (Kucovë) oil field, which is situated in the Devoll River Valley, thirty-two miles northeast of Valona. Albania provides approximately 10 percent of Italian petroleum supplies, or an estimated 147,000 m.t. of crude oil in 1942. Presumably there has been no new drilling since 1942, and production is declining at the rate of about 10 percent annually.

Albanian crude, which has an asphaltic base and a high (3.5 percent) sulphur content, was hydrogenated at the specially designed Bari and Leghorn refineries in Italy. By this process a very high yield (reported to be 80 percent) of high-trade gasoline was secured as compared with a 40 percent yield of ordinary gasoline obtainable by normal cracking methods. If these refineries have been bombed out of operation, as has been reported, Italy has lost her one important domestic source of high-grade gasoline and is obtaining from Albanian crude chiefly naval fuel oil and some low-grade gasoline.

The most vulnerable point in the Devoll field is the central power station, upon which depends the drilling and pumping of wells and, through the main pumping station, the flow of oil to Valona by the 45 mile pipeline.

(The approximate locations of the Devoll and other fields are shown in Map 2603, and available detailed information is summarized in Table 3.)

2. Oil Stocks and Storage Facilities. The most important known oil stocks and storage facilities in Albania are those at Devoll field and at the port of Valona, where Albanian crude is shipped to Italy. It is reliably reported that there are two tanks at the Devoll field, each holding 4,000 to 6,000 m.t. of crude, and three or four earth-covered cement tanks at the port of Valona (on the seacoast about three miles south of Valona and referred to variously as Ujte e Flohte and as Krionero), each holding 4,500 to 5,000 m.t. of crude. There is believed to be

some storage capacity at each of the three subsidiary pumping stations on the Devoll-Valona pipeline, namely Skrofotine, eight miles north of Valona on the Valona-Fier road, Fier, and Roskovec, 7-8 miles east of Fier on the Fier-Berat road.

There are various reports of storage facilities for about 10,000 m.t. of petroleum products in other parts of the country. It is reliably reported that AGIP, which monopolizes the distribution of petroleum products in Albania, has three tanks on the coast east of Durazzo with a total capacity of about 7,000 m.t. A report of unknown reliability lists storage facilities at Gjinokastrë, Arapaj (three miles east of Durazzo), and Shijak (seven miles east of Durazzo).

Table 3. ALBANIAN OIL FIELDS

A. Devoll Field, near Kucovë

1. Location and extent. About 32 mi. northeast of Valona, near confluence of Devoll and Semeni Rivers, in the valley flat and extending into low hills east of valley; field is about 3.75 mi. long and .75 mi. wide; proven area in June 1938 was about 1,800 acres.

2. Administration. Principal Italian interest is A.I.P.A. (Azienda Italiana Petroli Albanesi), a subsidiary of the A.G.I.P. (Azienda Generale Italiana Petroli).

3. Production. Last official production figures were 585,000 bbls. (approx. 90,000 m.t.) in 1937 and 382,000 bbls. (approx. 58,000 m.t.) in first six months of 1938; Enemy Oil Committee estimates 147,000 m.t. in 1942; other estimates, believed less reliable, are much lower. Note: 147,000 m.t. could yield, by hydrogenation at Bari and/or Leghorn, approximately 117,000 m.t. of high-grade gasoline, but these are the only Italian plants equipped to hydrogenate Albanian crude.

4. Reserves. Estimated at 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 m.t.

5. Power. Central power station believed to be run on fuel oil.

6. Wells and pumping equipment. Probably over 500 wells arranged in equilateral triangles with a spacing of 64 yards; average depth of wells in June 1938 was 2,200 feet; later wells deeper; in June 1938 about 2,500 locations estimated to be available for drilling within the proven area; low porosity and permeability of reservoir sands requires multiplicity of wells; production per well is very small; 20 or more central electric pumping units made by Wülfel, each consisting of centrally mounted power-driven eccentric connected by rods and cables to the pump rocker arms of up to several dozen wells.

7. Drilling equipment. In 1938 there were 24 to 26 rotary rigs, of German make (Alfred Wirth A.G.) and 2 rather obsolete percussion rigs for drilling, with which 144 to 180 wells a year can be drilled (probably equivalent to 100 producing wells). Recent aerial reconnaissance indicates, however, that there has been no extension of the field since 1940.

8. Oil and by-products. Oil heavy and viscous; very little gas pressure so most wells must be pumped from beginning; crude is from 15 to 19 A.P.I. gravity, of asphaltic base, containing about 3½% sulphur; with normal refining it yields 12% to 30% gasoline of very poor grade and some kerosene, and 70% or more of heavy residue which is too viscous to use as fuel oil without addition of Diesel oil; gasoline yield can be increased to 40% by cracking; by hydrogenation at Bari or Leghorn about 80% high-grade gasoline can be secured.

9. Pipe line. 20 cm. oil pipe-line probably underground, 45½ mi. long from field to Valona Harbor, capacity about 1,000 m.t. per day; main pumping station at the field and 3 auxiliary pumping stations on the line, each equipped with 2 pumps (not known whether Diesel or electric) rated at 1,350 bbls. (205 m.t.) each per hour, with a third pump in reserve.

Table 3. (continued)

10. Oil storage. Small gathering tanks at each well or group of wells; two 3,800 m.t. storage tanks at the field from which oil enters pipe line.

11. Vulnerability. Most vulnerable point in field is central power station; lesser objectives include small topping plant, main pumping station with its two storage tanks, and the 3 or 4 storage tanks at the port of Valona.

12. Miscellaneous. Modern, well-constructed buildings; good water supply; well-equipped laboratories; adequate malaria prevention and hospitalization facilities.

B. Field near Krujë, 13 mi. due N. of Tirana.

Discovery of oil reported by Axis press; field said to cover 7,400 acres; no production or equipment data available; oil said to be found at depth of only 21 yards.

C. Field near Patos, 14 mi. N.E. of Valona

Reported (perhaps unreliably) to be in production; no production or equipment data are available.

3. Metallic Minerals

a. Chrome Ore. Albania has important, high-grade chrome deposits which at present are believed to furnish 15 percent or more of Axis Europe's total chrome supply and most of Italy's needs. The principal exploited mines are located in the Mokra Range west of Ohridsko Lake and northwest of Pogradec, and in the vicinity of Kukës in the Drin River Valley of northeastern Albania. The ore comes from a number of small surface workings. It is mined and crudely concentrated by hand. Most mines (if not all) are operated by the Azienda Minerali Metallici Italiani. Reserves are estimated at 500,000 m.t. (Further details are given in Table 4).

Estimates of current output range from 25,000 to 60,000 m.t. a year of high-grade chrome ore (50 percent Cr_2O_3, or 30 percent chromium metal). Production is highly irregular, however. Occasional sabotage by Albanian guerrillas at the Pogradec mines has probably kept output closer to the lower than to the upper estimate. While sabotage could do little damage to the mines themselves, as they are simple surface workings with no reported mechanical processing facilities, it has seriously interfered with their labor supply and with transportation of the ore.

All of the ore is trucked by road to Adriatic ports and shipped to Italy for smelting, principally for use in war industries. With the fall of Italy, the Germans can easily divert the output of the Pogradec mines by truck to the railhead at Skoplje, in Yugoslavia. The present chrome position of the Axis is tight, and this Albanian supply is therefore of considerable importance to it.

b. Copper Ore. Copper deposits exist at a number of points in northern Albania, but actual exploitation is reported only at Robig near Milot, 30 miles south of Scutari. The Bulcize and Dreven mines are the only ones reported as being worked. Mining is done underground. The ore contains 10 percent copper and 50 percent iron. It is reported that in the spring of 1940, 500 workers were employed, and production of ore was at a rate sufficient to yield up to several thousand tons of copper per year. It was reported in July 1942 that a concentrating plant was being constructed with a capacity of 5,000 to 6,000 m.t. Much or all of the ore was exported to Italy.

c. Iron Ore. Albania has rich iron ore deposits near Pogradec, Kukës, Puke, and in the coastal region south of Valona. The major deposits consist of high-grade hematite of 55 to 70 percent iron content. Very little is known about the exploitation of these resources. There are no reports of iron production other than that in connection with the working of copper and chrome ores containing iron.

4. Construction Materials. Albania is well supplied with raw materials suitable for construction purposes, including limestone and other materials for the manufacture of lime and cement; sand and gravel; clays and loams for the manufacture of brick; building stone (limestone, magnesian limestone, marble, etc.); gypsum for the manufacture of plaster; and asphalt for road surfacing. The first three groups are widely distributed and readily available throughout the country. Building stone is found near the coast in the extreme south and in areas of difficult accessibility in the interior. Gypsum is found in workable

Table 4. ALBANIAN CHROME ORE MINES

Location	Production	Equipment	Remarks
Northwest of Pogradec, west of Ohridsko Lake, in Mokra Range as far as Labinot e-sip, near Elbasan. In particular near Cervenac, Udenist, Memlichta, Kukës, etc.	Production was reported interrupted repeatedly in 1943, but apparently no permanent damage was done. Estimated annual capacity of at least 20,000 m.t.	A series of open pit mines (35 active in 1939). No evidence of any but the most rudimentary equipment, although ferrochrome plant with 12,000 m.t. annual capacity was planned in 1940. Explosives are apparently used. Upgrading done by hand.	Ore shipped by truck via Elbasan to Valona (or Durazzo). No evidence that RR connections on Yugoslav side of Ohridsko Lake are used. Guerrillas have interfered, in particular by interrupting communications.
Kukës region in northeast Albania including deposits near Kukës and near Kruma.	High-grade chromite. Although this area was credited with the highest official pre-war production for a single month (2,190 m.t. in September 1939), the Pogradec district had been in production longer and had produced a greater total amount to date. Production discontinued in 1942, resumed since. No figures on current production available.	Open pit mines. Ore probably upgraded by hand. No evidence of any but the most elementary equipment.	Ore sent by truck to Scutari on new road. Road to Kruma for light traffic planned in 1939-1940.
At Cafe Bullit, near Klos, about 25 miles east-northeast of Tirana.	Opened recently, interrupted by guerrillas 11/42. Believed now producing below capacity.		Run by Germans. 4,000 workers, (including 2,000 Montenegrin prisoners). reported freed by guerrillas in 2/43.

Table 5. CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS IN ALBANIA

1. Lime, cement, plaster. In No. 3 areas (see Map 2603), limestone suitable for lime and Portland cement, but not widespread; limy clay generally suitable for Portland cement with proper addition of limestone; natural cement rock in places; avoid clay or limestone containing gypsum. In No. 4 areas, excellent sources of lime (limestone, marble), generally forming excellent base (with addition of clay, shale, etc.) for Portland cement; numerous excellent quarry sites with thin or no overburden. In No. 5 areas, shale, where not flinty, excellent for mixture with limestone to make Portland cement; in No. 8 areas some locally available limestone for burning with shale to make Portland cement.

2. Sand, gravel and road ballast. Good sources of sand and gravel for mixing with cement, and of gravel and other road ballast materials, generally available; in No. 1 and No. 2 areas, sand and gravel suitable and abundant except in stream courses near south coast; generally thin overburden; dune sand abundant at coast; in No. 3 areas limestone and marble excellent for road ballast; in No. 6 areas excellent sources; in No. 4, 5, 7, and 8 areas local sources available; usable in emergencies.

3. Brick clay. In No. 1 areas, clay, loam suitable for burned and sun-dried (adobe) brick; loam widespread in in lower river valleys and mountain terraces, may be too sandy in part; clay generally available in coastal plain and lower river valleys, but may require removal of several feet of soil. In No. 2 areas clay beds excellent for burned brick, avoid beds high in lime. In No. 3 areas widespread clay shale generally excellent for burned brick; avoid clay high in carbonate; overburden usually thin on valley walls. In other areas, sources generally not suitable, but some shale and weathered slate locally available and suitable for burned brick, especially in areas No. 5 and No. 8.

4. Gypsum. Workable deposits known near Valona; near Kavajë, about 10 mi. southeast of Durazzo; between Kavajë and Durazzo; enormous deposits east and north of Peshkëpijë, northwest of Lake Ohridsko; all may have been crudely developed; not known whether any kilns for burning gypsum are available.

5. Asphalt. Natural asphalt (bitumen) mined near Selenicë, 8 mi. northeast of Valona; according to official statistics, production of asphalt 10,000 m.t. in 1939, production widely variable; estimates range from 5,000 to 10,000 m.t. in 1940; excellent for road surfacing; softens at 54°C, becomes fluid at 122°C; mined underground from several shafts at depths of 50 to 150 feet; mines connected to Valona by light narrow-gauge railroad; processing plant at mines or Valona purifies raw product and mixes it with petroleum to proper consistency. May be some asphalt near Patos.

and accessible deposits near Valona, Kavajë, and Durazzo. Exploitation of all these materials is on a small scale, primarily for local needs. Bitumen (natural asphalt) is mined near Selenicë, eight miles northeast of Valona; its production amounts to about 10,000 m.t. a year. (Available detailed information is summarized in Table 5.

Processing facilities for construction materials are in general very small. One exception is the modern cement plant at Scutari, which is reported to have a capacity of 22,000 m.t. per year and to have produced 14,000 m.t. in 1937. It is believed that a second cement plant was under construction in 1940 near Elbasan, but no further information is available. There is a small processing plant for asphalt either near the mines at Selenicë or at Valona. Small brickworks are reported in Elbasan, Scutari, and Tirana. Small burning kilns probably exist in connection with some of the limestone and gypsum deposits.

5. Other Exploited Minerals.

a. Lignite. Although there are several lignite deposits of very poor quality in Albania, the production is very small and of local importance only. Total output in 1939 was 7,000 m.t. and has probably risen since then to about 8,000 m.t. Most or all of this is believed to have come from mines near Krrabë, fourteen miles northeast of Tirana. (The approximate location of the Krrabë mines and of the various unexploited deposits is shown on Map 2603).

b. Salt. It is probable that Albania is self-sufficient in salt. Although one source reported that the Italians had destroyed the salt pans, a second and probably more reliable source reports that more up-to-date installations have been provided at Valona and Kavajë in their place.

6. Wood. Although 36 percent or nearly 2,500,000 acres, of Albania's total land area is classified as forest, only two-fifths of the forested area, or about one million acres, has stands of first-class timber. Most of these are located in the higher mountains of the interior, particularly in the north, and are not easily accessible. In northern Albania, humid red beech forests occur at elevations of 4,000 to 6,000 feet. Pure stands of black and other pines and of Greek fir are commonly found within about the same limits as the beech forests. Similar pine-fir forests in southern Albania occur at elevations of 2,500 to 5,000 feet. Oak woods, scattered throughout the country at elevations up to 3,000 feet, yield little saw timber since they have been more seriously depleted than any of the other forests. Almost all (90 percent) of Albania's forest area is state-owned.

In 1937 Albania's wood exports consisted of 8,100 cubic meters of lumber, 46,300 cubic meters of firewood, and 6,000 m.t. of charcoal (equivalent to 36,000 cubic meters of wood), a total of 90,400 cubic meters. At the same time the wood imports amounted to 14,110 cubic meters of lumber.

7. Textile Raw Materials. Production of textile raw materials in Albania is very small; it probably does not exceed 1,000 m.t. of wool (scoured basis), 100 m.t. of cotton, and 40 m.t.

of flax, hemp, and jute. Despite Italian requisitions of about half the total tonnage, the peasants probably retain enough to meet their own homecraft needs. Imports of textile materials were only 1820 m.t. in 1937 and consisted almost entirely of finished goods.

C. Manufacturing Plants.

Albania's slight industrial development is still dominated by small craft and home industries. There are only a few modern factories of medium size. A small metal-working industry limits itself to the production of simple tools and similar craft products. Wooden car-bodies are made in Scutari, and small wagon-building plants are found in several other cities. The Italian army maintains several machine shops in Tirana, which have been damaged by guerrillas. Other industries include a few small alcohol distilleries, which are believed to have been closed down by grain shortages. Small soap factories, producing low-quality soap, are reported in Valona, Durazzo, Tirana, Scutari and Elbasan. There was an unimportant textile industry, consisting chiefly of a few small cotton mills, which are also reported to have been closed by lack of raw materials. Most of the domestic textile fibers are still worked up into fabrics by the peasants in their homes. There is a sewer-pipe factory in Tirana. (For further details see R and A No. 1856 - Albania - Water Supply).

. The cement plant at Scutari, described above under B 4, is the largest industrial plant in Albania.

V. FOOD RESOURCES

A. Agriculture

1. General Characteristics.

a. Nature of the Agricultural Economy. Albania has the most primitive agricultural economy of any country in Europe. Its system of land tenure is essentially feudal, much of its rural population is semi-nomadic, and most of its agriculture is subsistence in character. Almost all the land in the more productive plains and basins is owned in large tracts by about twenty noble families. These big estates are cultivated by tenant families in holdings varying from 2.5 to 40 hectares (6 to 100 acres).

Only 6 percent of the land in Albania is tilled. Almost half of the land surface consists of untillable mountain and marsh; but much of the pastures and other arable land remains uncultivated because of exorbitant rents and high rates of interest. In 1938 classification of the total area by types of land use was as follows:

	Thousands of Hectares	Percent of Total
Productive area	2,452	89.03
Meadows and permanent pasture	849	30.83
Uncultivated arable land	303	11.00
Woods and forests	991	35.98
Tilled	164	5.95
Fruit trees and other unspecified	145	5.27
Non-productive area	302	10.97
Water and marsh	137	4.98
Unspecified (urban, rocky land, etc.)	165	5.99
TOTAL	2,754	100.00

The principal cultivated areas are in the coastal lowland, in the lower valleys of the major rivers, and in a series of upland basins about Korca, near the southeastern border. (Map 2604)

Methods of cultivation are very primitive. Modern agricultural machinery and commercial fertilizer are virtually unknown, and there has been little progress in adapting seeds and animal breeds to local conditions. Furthermore, droughts severely curtail production in some years, as in 1942. All these factors have caused marked fluctuation in crop yields and Albania must import foodstuffs in varying amounts from year to year.

b. Dependence on Imports. Normally, Albania is a net importer of wheat and corn, although in years of exceptional domestic harvests she has had an exportable surplus. The average figures on net trade in Table 6 show the country's dependence on foreign sources of food for a period of several years. But these figures cannot be taken as an infallible estimate for the future. In any one year, Albania might require large quantities of foreign grain, or might have an exportable surplus, depending on the failure or success of the domestic harvest.

Most of the grain imported is consumed by the urban population which also normally requires 3,500-4,000 m.t. of sugar and 2,500-3,000 m.t. of rice.

A few minor luxury foods are normally imported in very small quantities. Due to wartime limitation of food imports, the level of urban food consumption has undoubtedly been seriously reduced.

For the bulk of the rural population, which usually subsists on what it is able to produce locally, the amount of food depends on the size of local crops.

c. Agricultural Regions. Most of Albania's mountainous interior is non-agricultural, except for some grazing. Three small regions, with three distinct types of farming, account for the bulk of the country's crop production and a large proportion of its livestock industry (Map 2604).

(1) The first and most productive of these comprises the lowlands and lower river valleys of Gjinokastre, Valona, Berat, and Elbasan prefectures, and the southern part of Durazzo prefecture, all of which have a mild winter. The "Albanian Riviera" on the coast between Valona and Himara is the most highly developed section. There is little cultivation in the poorly drained, malarial coastal plain north of Valona. Maize is the chief cereal, and tree crops, particularly olives and citrus fruit, are the main specialties. Irrigation is practiced in many localities. Livestock, mostly sheep and goats, graze on the adjacent slopes. This region leads the country in livestock production.

(2) The second region is restricted to inland Korca province, and is best represented in the Korca Basin. Wheat is the predominant crop, with forage and maize next in importance. Other significant crops include grapes and vegetables (especially beans), and some sugar beets and deciduous fruits. Sheep, goat, and cattle raising is a leading occupation, and a high proportion of good valley land is used for grazing.

(3) The three most productive parts of the third region are the Scutari Plain, the valley of the lower Drin, and the Tirana Valley. Forage crops predominate, followed by maize; other crops include deciduous fruit, some olives (near the coast), mulberries, and grapes. Tobacco is a leading specialty of the Scutari area. For the most part the coast is marshy, malarial, and thinly settled. There is a little poor cultivated land in scattered patches in the mountain valleys farther inland, where sheep-herding is the chief activity. This region is far less productive in animals than the southern half of the country.

2. Production (Tables 6, 7, and 8).

a. Grain. Maize (corn) is the chief Albanian grain crop, found wherever land is cultivated. During the late thirties both acreage and production rose markedly. In recent years production has varied between 123,000 and 145,000 m.t. Annual net imports averaged from 15,000 to 20,000 m.t. between 1936 and 1938, though Albania had a small net export surplus of maize in 1934 and 1935.

The Korca Basin is the center of the main wheat producing area, while next most important are the valleys and coastal plain of Berat and Gjinokastre. In 1937 these two areas produced over two-thirds of the total wheat crop. In recent years, total production has fluctuated between 30,000 and 50,000 m.t. Although 600

m.t. were exported in 1935, Albania is usually a net importer of wheat, obtaining from 2,500 to 13,000 m.t. annually. Other important grains include oats, barley, rye, and spelt. These have varied greatly in acreage and yield, but total output is only about 20,000 m.t. a year. Although they are found throughout the country, each of these grains is grown predominantly in a particular area. 45 percent of the oats and barley are grown in the Korca-Berat area, while over 60 percent of the spelt production is centered in the prefecture of Elbasan. In the production of these cereals the country remains essentially self-sufficient by adjusting its consumption to whatever is produced domestically.

b. Rice. Domestic production of rice ordinarily supplies only about 20 percent of the average consumption of 3,200 m.t. Imports average over 2,500 m.t. a year. In 1937 some 88 percent of the rice crop was grown in the prefecture of Elbasan, especially at Labinot.

c. Potatoes. Potatoes are not important in Albanian agricultural economy, though yields per acre have been increasing steadily. While total output averaged about 2,000 m.t. a year between 1935 and 1939, it reached 3,300 m.t. in 1937. In that year 80 percent of the potatoes were produced in the prefectures of Gjinokastre, Korca, Kosovo, and Scutari. In recent years Albania has reported no external trade in potatoes.

d. Vegetables. Vegetables are grown on a commercial scale in the vicinity of all the larger towns. Beans, onions, and tomatoes are the principal kinds produced. Except in the case of beans, production is small and provides for no more than essential domestic needs. Exports of dry beans have been steadily rising from an average of 470 m.t. a year in the early thirties to over 2,500 in 1938.

e. Fruit. Citrus fruits are found chiefly in the coastal area south of Valona, especially in the vicinities of Himara and Delvine. Production is quite variable and usually does not exceed domestic demand. In the peak year of 1937, however, 130 m.t. of oranges and tangerines were exported.

Though grapes are grown in vineyards and arbors throughout the country, their production centers in the vineyards of Korca. Total production fluctuates widely from year to year, ranging from 8,600 to 19,100 m.t. during the 1935-39 period. Almost the entire production of grapes is consumed within the country. Because of the Moslem prohibition on the consumption of wine, nearly all of it is consumed directly as fruit.

Deciduous fruits and nuts are raised chiefly in the relatively cool interior valleys of the central and northern provinces. Of the estimated 15,000 m.t. of fruit produced a year, about 5,000 m.t. were apples. Pears, plums, figs, and cherries are the other important varieties of fruit grown. Walnuts and chestnuts are the principal types of nuts. On the whole, the output of fruits and nuts is quite small, and provides only small quantities for domestic consumption.

f. Olives. Olive groves are chiefly concentrated in the vicinities of Durazzo, the Malakastra Hills, Valona, and the valleys of Berat and Elbasan. They are almost absent from the prefectures of Dibra, Korca, and Kosovo. A good year of production is usually followed by a bad year. Exports of fresh olives (chiefly to Italy) exceeded 2,600 m.t. in good years, but drop close to 1,000 m.t. in bad years. Of the

amount reserved for domestic consumption, the bulk is converted into oil, yielding an annual average of about 3,000 m.t.

g. Sugar. Albania's domestic sugar production is insignifant, being confined to a very small sugar beet acreage on the Korca Plain and on the western coastal plain between Kavaje and Fier. Imports averaged 3,600 m.t. and reached 4,400 m.t. in 1938.

h. Livestock and Meat. Thirty percent of Albanian land is devoted to meadow and pasture, but it is poor and undeveloped. Even so, sheep and goat raising rank with corn production as the chief forms of agricultural enterprise, providing the principal source of meat and livestock products. Generally sheep and goats can be found everywhere; in 1937 about 25 percent of them were concentrated in Gjinokastre. Except for pigs, numbers of livestock remained rather stable throughout the thirties. Because of the predominantly Moslem population, which does not consume pork, pigs are an unimportant source of meat.

Horses, mules, donkeys, buffalo, and cattle are all used for draught purposes by the rural population.

Cattle are small in size and are generally all-purpose animals (meat, milk, draught). They are distributed rather evenly throughout the country.

About one-third of the livestock is moved in the spring from the lowlands and hills in the west into the eastern mountains where they remain till fall. Their semi-nomadic owners usually rent the pastures to which they migrate with their flocks in the winter.

Despite the relatively high meat consumption, the scarcity of other foods indicates that an occupying force could not rely on substantial meat supplies within the country.

Table 8
LIVESTOCK NUMBERS - 1938

Horses	54,400
Asses	44,600
Mules	10,400
Buffalo	21,500
Cattle	391,200
Sheep	1,573,900
Goats	932,300
Pigs	15,300 1/
Fowl	2,000,000

i. Dairy Products. The production of dairy products is meager. The only normal surplus was some 750 m.t. of cheese, made chiefly from goat and sheep milk.

1/ 24,000 previous to 1937.

j. Eggs. Albania's 2,000,000 poultry normally produced a surplus of eggs. An average of about 1,200 m.t. was exported each year in the pre-war period.

k. Tobacco. The bulk of the tobacco crop is raised in the Scutari Basin, but the crop is found in all the cultivated portions of the country. The output is just about sufficient to cover domestic needs.

B. Fishing Industry

Albania's domestic fishing industry is insignificant. Its Adriatic fisheries, with a total annual catch of some 2,000 m.t., are an Italian monopoly (Compagnia Italo-Albanese per la Pesca, known as "Pescalba"), which contributes very little to Albanian food supply. Marine fishing is almost entirely in the hands of Italian fishermen operating a fleet of about 30 sail and motorboats out of Bari and other Italian ports, to which their catch is transported. Albania's primitive internal fisheries, whose aggregate catch amounts to only some 1,500 m.t. annually, include those of the larger lakes, rivers, and coastal lagoons. As there are no canneries or cold storage facilities, the catch is either consumed locally or salted, dried, or smoked for limited distribution in the interior and in adjacent foreign territory. Fish exports averaged 400 m.t. in recent years.

C. Food Processing

In Albania the processing of food products depends largely on household handcrafts rather than on commercial establishments. Consumption of commercially processed foods has generally been so low that an invading force would not need to anticipate problems of civilian food supply on this score.

Commercial food-processing establishments are limited to the larger towns, and their output is very small by western European standards (Table 9). The urban flour mills are more than adequate to care for domestic flour requirements. With the new plant at Berat, there should be no shortage of olive-oil refining capacity. There are no fruit or vegetable canneries and no establishments for the manufacture of margarine.

D. Food Consumption

In 1943 Albania may have scarcely enough food to sustain its population. Even before the war, the average food consumption (Table 10) of the rural population was far lower than that of other European peasants. Data on urban consumption are lacking, but most city-dwellers undoubtedly fared worse than the peasants (since all are extremely poor except for a small number of government officials, foreign residents, professionals, and urban members of the feudal land-owning families).

The average Albanian receives only two-thirds of the calories he needs, and his diet is also deficient in proteins, carbohydrates, and fats.

Table 11A. NUTRITIVE VALUE OF AVERAGE ALBANIAN DIET

Nutrient	Actual	Required 1/
Calories	1560	2400-4500
Proteins	60	50-100
Fats	40	75-100
Carbohydrates	250	up to 500

Although the dietary habits of Moslems and non-Moslems differ, the nutritional value of their diets are about the same since even the non-Moslems consume little pork or wine (Table 6). However, the diet varies from prefecture to prefecture. It can be assumed that, because of primitive facilities for transporting food, little except local produce is consumed (Table 7). Wheat and rye are mainstays of the diet in Korca prefecture, while in other prefectures the most common grain is maize (corn).

The nutritional value of the diet varies with each prefecture, depending on the local food produced. Mountain areas are evidently the most deficient.

Table 11B. COMPARATIVE DIETS OF ALBANIAN PREFECTURES 2/

Prefectures	Caloric Intake
Korca	100
Valona	98
Berat	96
Durazzo-Tirana	85
Gjinokastre	85
Elbasan	82
Kosovo	67
Dibra	66
Scutari	64

In wartime, the food situation has become even worse. Under threat of severe penalties, producers must deliver all foodstuffs to the authorities, who then determine how much the producers may retain for their own use. Reports of extensive black market activities indicate that many peasants manage to evade the law.

In the cities, the bread ration is about 250 grams per week. Sugar is also rationed. The urban population is now cut off from imported foods, which provided 8.3 percent of the national caloric consumption before the war. 3/ Caught between prevailing low wage-rates and inflationary prices of domestic foodstuffs, city dwellers are probably close to the level of starvation. However, the Albanians' many years of low consumption may leave them less seriously affected by present food shortages than other Europeans who are accustomed to a more nearly adequate diet.

1/ National Research Council, Standard Requirements.

2/ Based on data in Table 7.

3/ Estimate based on net import figures in Table 6.

In the event of occupation, a food relief program would have to concentrate first on the needs of urban dwellers and second on the needs of those in the mountain prefectures.

E. Special Problems

1. Expansion of Tilled Land. Albania has both the manpower and suitable land for producing much larger quantities of food than she does. The present system of land tenure and the lack of capital have led to an emphasis on livestock farming. The Italians attempted to increase production by beginning to drain some 450,000 acres of marshland, thus making more land available for cultivation without upsetting the existing feudal structure of land tenure. Overcoming landlord opposition to plowing up arable pastures would be the quickest and least expensive method of increasing production.

2. Improvement of Agricultural Methods. Introduction of better varieties of seed, the use of artificial fertilizers and spray materials, and the provision of technical advice for the reorganization of farming units would also greatly increase agricultural output. Resistance to such changes from both landlords and peasants would probably prevent any substantial increases in a short period of time.

3. Transportation. Animals and human shoulders bear the bulk of the crops to market. To maintain pre-war standards of food consumption, it would not be necessary to improve this method of distribution. Reorganization and expansion of Albanian agriculture, however, would require more and better roads and better equipment.

Table 6

AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCTION AND NET TRADE
IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, 1935-39
(in metric tons)

	Production	Net Trade a/
Grain	189,940	⁄14,865
Wheat	41,000	⁄4,700
Corn (maize)	128,720	⁄10,210
Rye	3,140	0
Barley	4,780	)
Oats	10,300	) -45
Spelt	2,000	neg.
Rice	560	⁄2,670
Potatoes	1,980	0
Dry beans	4,250	-1,770
Onions	2,900	--
Tomatoes	1,900	--
Citrus fruits	11,400	⁄15
Oranges	8,500	⁄57
Lemons	2,800	-42
Other citrus	100	--
Grapes (table)	12,500	--
Melons and watermelons	7,000	--
Deciduous fruits	15,000	--
Nuts	5,000	--
Olives	22,000b/	-2,200
Olive oil	3,000	--
Meats	31,000	--
Beef and veal	10,000	--
Lamb and mutton	18,000	--
Pork	1,000	--
Poultry	2,000	--
Fish	3,500	-400
Butter	1,300	-28
Cheese	3,100	-784
Eggs	8,200	-1,218
Sugar	neg.	3,590c/
Wine	600	⁄32
Dates	--	⁄15
Raw cocoa	--	⁄10
Tea	--	⁄6
Raw coffee	--	⁄570
Pepper	--	⁄70
Tobacco	1,852	-69

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a/ Denotes net export.

b/ Includes quantity converted into olive oil.

c/ Denotes net import.

(35617)

Table 9.
FOOD PROCESSING PLANTS AND RELATED INDUSTRIES
(Data refer to pre-war conditions and are incomplete)

Town	Flour Mills[a]		Rice Mills		Macaroni[b] Factories	Olive Oil Refineries[b]		Butter, Cheese	Beet Sugar Refineries	Brewery[c]	Tobacco Factories[d]		Ice Plants[e]
	No.	Annual Cap'y (m.t.)	No.	Annual Cap'y (m.t.)	No.	No.	Annual Cap'y (m.t.)	No.			No.	Annual Production	
Scutari	3	a) 1500 b) 750 c) 1500			2	2	(small)	1			4	a) 2,000,000 boxes cigarettes b) 2,500,000 "	
Durazzo	2	a) 2500 b) 2000			1			1			1	80 m.t. tobacco	1 (?)
Shijak	4												
Tirana	3	a) 600 b) 1000 c) 100			12			1			1		2
Kavajë	1												
Elbasan	1	150	2	a) 30 b) 30		3	a) 240 m.t. b) 1000 m.t. c) consumes 360 m.t. olives				1	6,000,000 boxes cigarettes	1 (?)
Berat	1	900	1	120		1	3500 m.t. (new, modern plant)						
Korca	7	a) 1200 6 others total 1500						2	1	1 damaged by fire	3	a) 12 m.t. cigarettes b) 38 m.t. "	1
Fier	4	a) 700 b) 1100											1 (?)
Valona	3	a) 900 b) 450 c) 900				1		2					1 (?)
Gjinokastrë	5	a) 1500						2					
Sarandë	2	250						6			1	24 m.t. cigarettes	1 (?)

a/ Only commercial steam and electric-powered mills are listed. Primitive grist mills are found throughout Albania for milling local grain. "Capacity" should not be considered equal to actual output. Mills at Durazzo, Scutari, Korca, Fier, Valona, Pogradec, Tirana, Elbasan, have combined capacity of 171 tons per day.

b/ Large quantities of crushed olives are exported to Italy for refining.

c/ Italian firm "Uberti" has brewing monopoly.

d/ Tobacco processed largely for local consumption as cigarettes; only a few tons exported.

e/ Korca plant capacity: 4 m.t. per day in season: 15 hp. Tirana plants capacity per day in season: a) 12 m.t., 130 hp.; b) 1.5 m.t., 20 hp.
(35617)

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Table 10

DAILY PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF
VARIOUS FOODSTUFFS - 1935-39 a/

	grams per day
Grain	
Wheat	77
Corn (maize)	170
Rye	5
Barley	10
Oats	20
Rice	8
Potatoes	4
Dry Beans	6
Onions	8
Tomatoes	5
Citrus Fruit	29
Grapes (table)	32
Melons and watermelons	18
Deciduous fruits	38
Nuts	13
Olive oil	8
Meats	79
Fish	8
Butter	3
Cheese	6
Eggs	18
Sugar	9
Wine	2

a/ Based on Table 6 and a population of 1,078,195.

PROVISIONAL EDITION

FREE

ALBANIA
AGRICULTURAL AREAS

AGRICULTURAL COMPLEXES

- Maize, Olives, Citrus Fruits; Grazing (sheep and goats dominant)
- Wheat, Barley, Forage Crops, Maize; Grazing (sheep, goats, and cattle)
- Forage Crops, Maize; Grazing (sheep, and goats dominant)
- Forest, Brushwood, Waste-land: Sheep and Goat Pasture
- Marsh Land

SPECIALTY CROPS

- Apples, Peaches, Apricots, Plums, Cherries, Quinces, Walnuts
- Citrus Fruits, Figs, Pomegranates, Melons
- All Fruits
- Vineyards, Grape-arbors
- Vegetables
- Cotton
- Mulberries
- Rice
- Olives
- Sugar Beets
- Tobacco

Lake Scutari
SCUTARI
DURAZZO
TIRANA
ADRIATIC SEA
VALONA
KERKYRA
Lake Ohridsko
Lake Prespansko
L. Malik
KORCA
YUGOSLAVIA
GREECE

20° 21°
42° 41° 40°

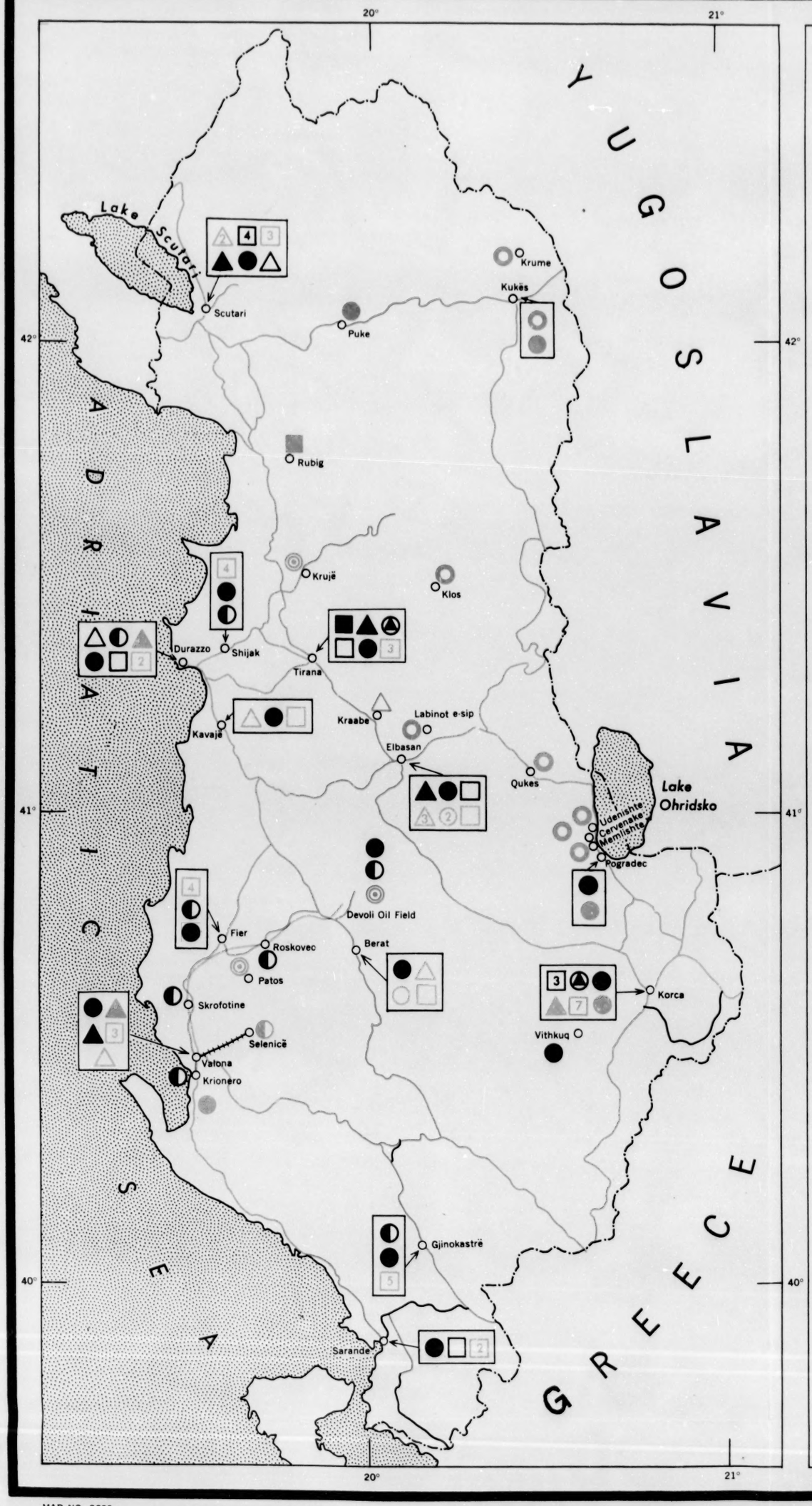
0 10 20 30 40 50 MILES
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 KILOMETERS

Reliability Code 2B-2B-2

MAP NO. 2804
5 OCTOBER 1943

COMPILED AND DRAWN IN THE BRANCH OF RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS, OSS
LITHOGRAPHED IN THE REPRODUCTION BRANCH, OSS

Due to its large size, the following document has been filmed in segments. The order of the segments is as follows: left to right, top to bottom.



ALBANIA

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES AND FACILITIES

MINERAL RESOURCES

- Oil Field
- Chrome Mine
- Copper Mine
- Iron Mine
- Gypsum Mine
- Asphalt Mine
- Lignite Mine

INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

FOOD PROCESSING PLANTS

- Brewery
- Flour Mill
- Rice Mill
- Olive Oil Refinery
- Beet Sugar Refinery

OTHER FACILITIES

- Oil Storage
- Machine Shop
- Soap Factory
- Electric Power Plant
- Cement Plant
- Ice Plant
- Tobacco Factory
- Oil Pipe Line
- Two Lane Surfaced Road
- One Lane Surfaced Road
- Railroad
- 3 Indicates Number of Plants

	Brewery	Flour Mill	Rice Mill	Olive Oil Refinery	Beet Sugar Refinery	Oil Storage	Machine Shop	Electric Power Plant	Cement Plant	Ice Plant	Soap Factory	Tobacco Factory
Berat		□	○	△				●				
Devoli Field						◐		●				
Durazzo		2				◐		●	△			□
Elbasan		□	②	3				●			▲	□
Fier		4				◐		●				
Gjinokastrë		5				◐		●				
Kavajë		□						●				
Korca	▲	7		1	●			●		◬		3
Krionero						◐						
Pogradec								●				
Roskovac						◐						
Sarande		2						●				□
Scutari		4		2				●	△		▲	4
Shijak		4				◐		●				
Skrofotine						◐						
Tirana		3						●		◬	▲	□
Valona		3		△				●			▲	
Vithkuq								●				

0 10 20 30 40 50
MILES

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70
KILOMETERS

Reliability Code: 2B-- 2B-- 2

MAP NO. 2603
22 SEPTEMBER 1943

COMPILED AND DRAWN IN THE BRANCH OF RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS, OSS
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